

Research being made - 1930

MRS. OWEN INVITES HISTORICAL PAPERS

Wants Contributors For Alabama Quarterly: First Issue
This Month

Announcing that the first issue of the Alabama Historical Quarterly will appear some time this month, Mrs. Marie B. Owen, in a letter addressed to State, county and city officials, librarians, and various others, asks for contributions, and general cooperation in making the publication a success. Text of this letter follows:

You may have noticed in the press that the State Department of Archives and History has been authorized by Gov. Bibb Graves to publish as a public document a magazine to be called The Alabama Historical Quarterly. The director of the department will be editor and general manager.

Knowing of your deep interest in the history of our State, I am writing to ask your cooperation in the presentation through the pages of this publication of any phase of our history that particularly interests you. It will be my aim as editor to present as much new and original material in this quarterly as can be brought together from every section of the State. It is desirable that this material shall cover as many phases of our life as possible. We want to tell not only the stories of our heroes in war and to review political issues of the past that have had determining influences on our history, but to tell the story of the arts of peace, of the fine arts, of invention, and the thousand other things that have made us a people and a state.

The Alabama Historical Quarterly will be distributed gratis, to a selected list of men and women, as well as to public institutions. Being financed by the State, provision is made only for the publication and distribution of the Quarterly. There will be no funds for the purchase of articles. I feel confident, however, that your patriotic impulses will prompt you to give to the State, through this medium, the best of your talents.

Will you please advise me at your earliest convenience as to what subjects particularly interest you, and if you are willing to make a gift to our people of some historical article on a subject that we may mutually agree upon?

Of course, you will be placed upon the complimentary list, and I will ask each person so favored to give me their promise to carefully preserve the magazines as they are dear, and to bind each volume of four magazines into book form

for permanent preservation. The names of several binderies will be printed in the magazines.

The first issue will appear some time in April and will constitute the Spring number.

Will you furnish me the names of persons whom you know capable of preparing historical articles for this publication on the above plan?

COLUMBIA UNIV. PROFESSOR ENDS SOUTHERN STUDY Systematic Survey In New Orleans Is Completed

NEW ORLEANS, LA., (ANP)—A systematic study of Negro life in New Orleans, the first to be conducted in any Southern City, has been completed as part of a nationwide investigation of the American Negro problem by a Columbia University instructor and a group of local assistants.

The investigation, carried on in New Orleans public schools and universities and in centers of local Negro social life, includes surveys of children and adults in different strata of society and in city and suburban localities.

An intensive survey of the relationship between Negroes in uptown and downtown New Orleans—between the native "French Negro" and the "American Negro" formed an integral part of the study.

Dr. Otto Klineburg, of New York, was in charge and carried on the work with a number of white and Negro sociology students here. Differences between Negroes in New Orleans and in outlying sections were investigated through cooperation with the school board and officials of other parishes. A series of tests was concluded last week in Thibodaux and a number of outlying public schools.

"We're making this study to find out whether differences between the races, for instance, Negroes in different sections of New Orleans are due to heredity or to differences of environment," Dr. Klineburg said. "Whatever we find about the Negro will be contrasted with studies of whites to discover their relationships."

Unique City
New Orleans was selected for the study because of the complex mixture of the races here.

"The city is unique for the 'French Negro' type that is so unmistakable here," he added. "Its relationship with the uptown Negro is a subject worthy of close scientific investigation. The effect that living in different sections of the country has on Negro life, forms the major part of our study. Our findings about Northern Negroes will be contrasted with investigations among Southern types to find out if the relative progressiveness of the former is a

result of better facilities for development, or whether there is any genuine superiority of the Northern over the Southern Negro."

Intelligence tests, questionnaires to determine the social outlook of New Orleans Negroes, and emotional tests to discover reactions to widely varied situations were conducted in New Orleans Negro schools over a three-month period. Physical examinations to be used in supplementing the main study were also given in the Lafon and Valena C. Jones Schools. Dr. Klineburg also surveyed social life among New Orleans Negroes during his stay in the city. The local study is part of a five-year investigation that began in the North and which will be conducted for an extended period hereafter in both North and South.

The New Orleans survey will be continued by local workers following Dr. Klineburg's departure, and final results will not be compiled for more than a year.

BUCKINGHAM CO. SELECTED FOR ITS INITIAL SURVEY

Schools, Health, And
Professional Ethics
Among Items

Special to Journal and Guide

Dillwyn, Va.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Virginia Society for Research, held at Virginia State College on January 29th, Buckingham County was selected as the first county to be surveyed. The initial project of the organization, the general scope of this survey, which was determined at the organizational meeting of the society on January 11th, includes nine units as follows: A study of elementary schools, county training schools, vocational opportunities, vocational guidance, training of teachers, professional ethics, school equipment, distribution of public funds for Negro education, and health and nutrition.

The purpose of the survey is to obtain facts which will stimulate more interest in educational and social work among Virginia Negroes and which will serve as a guide for such work. While the promoters of the survey have different interests, all are conscious of the great need for thorough research efforts along the lines of education, economics and health as these relate to the race. The Virginia Society for Research is not interested in research for the sake of knowing the facts but for the purpose of using the facts to better the general educational and social condition of the race.

Representative Section

Buckingham county was selected for the first community study because it is fairly representative of Virginia rural communities. It is reported also that the interest which Buckingham leaders have manifested in the Society had considerable weight in determining the selection of the county for the survey. Because of the poor condition of the Buckingham colored schools and the

unsatisfactory condition of the school system in general and the general poverty of many white and colored tobacco growers it is expected that the survey will be welcomed by both whites and blacks as a long needed project.

The Virginia Society for Research was organized at a meeting at Virginia State College on Saturday, January 11. The group that met at this organizational meeting had been invited by Mr. William M. Cooper, director, Extension Service, Hampton Institute, and others because of their interest in and fitness for the type of research work that the Society would sponsor. Some twenty teachers, social workers and professors were present. The group adopted a constitution and selected the following officers: President, Prof. Robert P. Daniel; secretary-treasurer, Prof. Doxey A. Wilkerson and Board of Directors, Miss Edna M. Colson, William M. Cooper and Wiley Hall.

The nature of the first project of the Society was determined at the organizational meeting by combining in one project the different specific research interests of each member present. It was decided that a one-county survey along the lines indicated by the different interests of members would be a satisfactory method to follow in order to get the full cooperation and assistance of all the Society members. The selection of the county was delegated to the Board of Directors. The Society plans to begin the field work on the survey in the early spring.

STATE RESEARCH WORK BEGUN IN BUCKINGHAM CO.

Dillwyn, Va.—Before leaving Dillwyn Friday afternoon, Prof. Ellison, Prof. Cooper and Mr. Johnson expressed their appreciation to Rev. Ellis and to Mr. Dabney for the hospitality shown to them by the teachers and parents of Dillwyn and the county during their stay in the county. They expressed also their appreciation for the assistance given to them by Rev. Ellis, Mrs. Logan and Mr. Dabney; and they were very much pleased with the manner in which they were received by Superintendent Plummer F. Jones and Mrs. Grace Boatwright, clerk of the School Board.

On Wednesday evening, Prof. Ellison, Prof. Cooper, Mr. Johnson, Rev. Ellis and Mr. Dabney were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Morgan of Dillwyn. Coming in the middle of the week, this was not only refreshing but inspiring to the group, who so much appreciated the thoughtfulness and hospitality of their hosts.

A public meeting was held at the County Training School Thursday night in honor of the committee. Prof. Ellison, Prof. Cooper, Mr. Johnson and others spoke. Mr. Johnson emphasized the importance and the great need of self-sacrificing rural leaders for our race. Prof. Cooper gave a picture of school conditions in certain localities as he found them and advised the parents to cooperate with teachers to improve conditions wherever possible. Prof. Ellison stressed the unique place of the home in religious and cultural training and urged the parents to improve their homes artistically and cul-

turally so that the youth of the race will have a wholesome and an inspiring environment in which to develop.

Mr. Dabney and Rev. Ellis expressed their thanks to the committee and thru them to the Virginia Society for Research for selecting Buckingham for its first study. Both also expressed their appreciation of having the committee speak at the school. In addition to the speaking, the evening's program consisted of several selections by the training school sextette, a solo by Miss Georgia Minifie and a piano solo by Miss Geraldine Stewart.

SURVEY DIET OF W. VA. COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, W. Va., Feb. 20.—Miss Grace M. Augustine, white, instructor in institution management at Columbia University, completed a two-week survey of the nutritive value and cost of food consumed daily by the 600 students last Thursday. The survey was made at the request of President John W. Davis and when statistics taken by Miss Augustine shall have been compiled and published, it is expected the report will form the basis for a new program of dietetics. Such a program would be the first scientific approach to the problem of feeding college students ever attempted in a Negro school, and the fact that West Virginia State is leading the way is regarded as significant in educational circles.

Miss Augustine had the wholehearted co-operation of Mrs. H. Walden, the college dietitian, during the survey, which consisted of weighing foods before preparation, then repeating the process after the meal, to determine how much of the food comes back, and how much is waste and how much can be used again. Some interesting facts discovered through the study were that students eat more after examination than during examination, and that boys eat much more than girls.

\$200,000 Asked for Race Commission

Bill Introduced in Congress by Emanuel Celler

WASHINGTON. — A bill creating a Negro industrial commission to consist of five members, at least three of whom shall be colored, to be appointed by the President of the United States, was introduced in the House February 3, by Congressman Emanuel Celler, (Dem., N.Y.)

The bill provides that the salary of each member shall not exceed \$5,000 a year, except the chairman and the treasurer who shall receive \$7,000.

Headquarters shall be in Washington and the duties of the commission shall be to study economic conditions of the Negro, labor problems, to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry and encourage general uplift of the Negro. Two hundred thousand dollars would be appropriated for the first year to defray the expenses of the commission.

COLUMBIA LISTS \$1,292,042 IN GIFTS

Rockefeller Foundation Donates
\$675,000 for Work of Social
Science Research Council.

Times
\$600,000 FROM HARKNESS

5-19-30
Princeton Trustees Present Group
of Architectural Casts—Faculty
Appointments Announced.

New York, N.Y.
Gifts aggregating \$1,292,042 have been made to Columbia University, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, the secretary. Of this sum the Rockefeller Foundation gave \$675,000 for the support of the work of the Council for Research in the Social Sciences, and Edward S. Harkness gave \$600,000, the income from which is to be used for the benefit to the Department of Surgery.

Three contributions totaling \$7,539.34 were made by the Social Science Research Council. Of this amount \$1,952.82 is for a study of trends of recent corporate development; \$1,500 for an investigation of racial and social differences in mental ability, and \$4,056.52 for a study of the administration of labor laws.

Other gifts include \$2,455 from alumni and members of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to purchase the library of the late Dr. George S. Huntington, and \$1,250 from Mr. and Mrs. Willis D. Wood as their semi-annual contribution to the Wood Fund in the Department of Bacteriology. The National Research Council added \$1,001.09 to the Smith Pituitary Fund in the Department of Anatomy and Monteith & Co. gave \$1,000 to be added to the Special Meningitis Gift in the Department of Neurology.

Roll of War Dead Presented.

An honor roll of Columbia men killed in the World War has been presented by a group of alumni who now hold appointments in the university, and the trustees of Princeton University have given a collection of architectural casts made by the Princeton expedition to Syria.

Several faculty appointments and promotions, and changes in administrative personnel, were also announced. The following have been made full professors: Henry A. Riley, Associate Professor Neurology and Neuro-Anatomy; Lois Hayden Meek, Associate Professor of Education, and Vasil Obreshkove, Associate Professor of Biology in St. Stephen's College. Professor Austin P. Evans has been made executive officer of the Department of History.

James P. Gifford, son of the late Professor Ralph W. Gifford of the Department of Law, was appointed assistant to the dean of the Law School. Lowell P. Beveridge, in charge of choral music at Wellesley College, was appointed Assistant Professor of Music. Franz Schrader, Associate Professor of Biology at Bryn Mawr College, becomes Professor of Zoology. Fortunat Strowski of the University of Paris was named Visiting French Professor for the coming year.

Other appointments are: Samuel T. Orten, Professor of Neurology and Neuro-Pathology; Henry Suzzallo, Visiting Professor of Education for the Winter session; Thomas E. Benner, Visiting Professor of Education for the coming year, and Albert Jay Nock, Visiting Professor of American History and Politics in St. Stephen's College.

Two Resignations Accepted.

Resignations of Charles Hendee Smith, Professor of Clinical Diseases of Children, and Charles N. Dowd, Professor of Clinical Surgery, have been accepted to take effect June 20.

President Walter Williams of the University of Missouri will succeed Casper S. Yost on the advisory board of the School of Journalism. Rollo Ogden of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Alfred Holman of San Francisco and Stuart H. Perry of The Evening Telegram, Adrian Mich., were reappointed to the board.

Frederick G. Yeandle has been appointed assistant to the dean of the college. Assistants to the university medical officer are William H. Boese, Howard W. Brown, Kenneth M. Lewis, S. Oscar Fry and Harold B. Keyes. Howard H. Mason and Henry C. Sherman have been assigned to the administrative board of graduate studies in medicine and Lois Hayden Meek to the faculty of education.

Assignments to the consulting board of the Institute of Cancer Research are:

BIOLOGISTS—Professors Edmund B. Wilson, Thomas Hunt Morgan, Gary N. Calkins.
PHYSICISTS—Professors Bergen Davis, George B. Pegram, William Duane.
CHEMISTS—Professors M. C. Sherman, Marston T. Bogert, J. L. R. Morgan and Dr. Paul M. Giesy.
SURGEONS—Professor Eugene H. Pool, Dr. William J. Mayo and Dr. George H. Semken.
STATISTICIAN—Professor Robert E. Chad dock.

Southern Colleges

The New England Council performed a timely and useful work for that section in establishing close contact with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Council has established the constructive policy of endeavoring to create cooperation between New England business and New England colleges and universities and one of the steps in that direction was to suggest to advance students at the Institute researches into various questions of economic importance to that group of States.

During the college year just ended twenty-five of the seniors in the Institute's Department of Engineering Administration intensively studied thirteen subjects pertaining to New England's progress. Their work included visits to various communities and factories, conferences with many business leaders and executives.

These young men attended the recent meeting of the Council and communicated the results of their investigations in the form of in the country.

various papers, which will be given wide publicity.

The organ of the Council states that the facts brought out in the series of theses contain many points of value for the development of the industrial interests of the section.

As shown in the preceding list of the investigation conducted by these collegians, the following are cited as among the subjects of the theses reported: "Recent Developments in Market Research in New England Industries," "The Organization of the Merchandise Function in New England Manufacturing Establishments," "Methods of Coordinating Research and Production," "A Study of Group Purchasing in Manufacturing Establishments," "Losses of Steam Power," "Trends in Management Methods of the Airplane Industry," "Recent Developments in Cost Policies and Methods in New England Contracting Organizations," "A Method for Determining the Suburban Market Possibilities of a Metropolitan Department Store," "Recent Developments in Policies and Methods Followed by Community Organizations in Financing Small Industries."

The cooperation between institutions of higher learning and the business leadership of New England along the lines indicated contains food for serious thought by the educational and business leadership of the South. Systematic study and thoroughly informed instruction in the colleges and universities of the South as to the resources, progress and opportunities of the section would be productive of highly beneficial results. This field of investigation is one almost ignored by most of the leading educational institutions of the South, and the result is that comparatively few of the graduates have any practical conception of the economic forces at work in the section where the life work of most of them awaits them.

One of the outstanding needs of the South is trained leadership. Its youth may have technical training of eye and hand and mind, and they are acquiring this important branch of education in increasing numbers, but they are largely without instruction as to the industrial background, opportunities and needs of the region surrounding them. This weak point in the educational structure of the South should be fortified without delay.—Nashville Banner.

J. L. DeLaney Takes Up Study in France

BORDEAUX, France, July 18.—Dr. J. L. DeLaney of Memphis is now taking a special course in eye, ear and throat treatment in Dr. Fournier's clinic. He is stopping at Hotel Pey Berland.

BALTIMORE, MD EVENING SUN

JUL 3 - 1930 Comparative Sociology

It is pleasant to know that a group of nine young Southern women is to come to this city to study sociological problems at first hand. But it is to be hoped that those who will have the instruction of these embryonic sociologists in hand are familiar enough with their science to point out to their students that Baltimore is in every respect, like other cities

For instance, Negroes in Baltimore are treated by a method somewhat different from that often used in the South. The girls from Alabama and South Carolina should be warned that lynching is the exception rather than the rule in this State and that the courts, rather than mobs, customarily handle delinquents.

As to the courts themselves, they too operate along lines which make them hardly characteristic. In the first place, they don't concern themselves with petty immoralities and transgressions as they do in most Southern States. We have silly laws here, but generally speaking our police are told off to catch criminals, not wastrels. This means that the courts can operate quickly and effectively upon the real dangers to the community. Hence criminality here is comparatively rare. Most dangerous criminals spend their time either in jail or somewhere beyond the reach of the long arm of the law.

These differences could be multiplied *ad infinitum*. But those mentioned are sufficient to indicate that the young ladies would be misled were they to conclude that in this city they were really studying a cross-section of American urban life. Baltimore is different, and the differences, rather than the similarities, are essential.